The Weekly Louisianian.

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ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

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CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
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CLASS M.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, September 12, 1874.

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10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

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9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	$2,700
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270 Prizes, amounting to	$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

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Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

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☞ Orders to be addressed to

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
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☞ Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28 '74

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Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

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No article contained in mail can be sent mail.

AT THE SMITHY.

BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON,
[In Appleton's Journal.]

Shoe your horse? Well, yes, sir, I reckon I can.
Here, Johnny, come brush off the flies like a man.
Fine scenery? Yes; but, if you were to try
To plough up that hill-side, you'd understand why
I'm tired of these mountains; the fields, now, are rare
And smooth about Charleston—perhaps you've been there?

I am old for my trade? I am just sixty-Four;
But some years are long as a lifetime, nay, more;
Ten lifetimes have passed since—but never mind that.
Here, Joe, bring a chair—take the gentleman's hat.
And, Susie, my blossom, run quickly and bring
A nice cup of water from grandpa's cold spring.

Yes, grandchildren; orphans, sir; three little ones;
They are all we have left now, for all our four sons
Are dead; James and Harry, and brave little Gray,
Who, worn out with marching, dropped dead by the way,
With his drum at his back; a mere boy, sir, the pride
Of his mother, who never has smiled since he died.

By the cold Rappahannock our eldest son fell—
They were starving, poor fellows—half naked as well;
But they charged in their rags, and were mown down like grass,
Left dying and dead in the frozen morass.
Have you ever been hungry, sir, day after day?
You don't know how it takes a man's spirit away.

But they charged in their rags! They rushed with a cheer
To the enemy's ranks as they slowly drew near—
The blue-coated Yankees, well clothed and well fed,
Who, wondering, looked at our poor famished dead,
When, the struggle so hopeless, so weak-handed o'er,
Gaunt, shoeless, and ragged, they lay on the shore.

Into the Wilderness, Harry and James—
They never came out. We saw their two names
Reported as "missing;" and Harry's young wife
Just pined away—pined away—out of this life.
Then we rode to join Lee, old horse Dobbin and I—
As his four boys had died, so the father could die!

The thin ranks were swelled by old men with gray hair,
And boys under age—those last days of despair
Had drained from the South every man, and the farms
And the fields were unploughed save by women's weak arms.
How we marched on our rag-covered, frozen old feet!
How the poor lads paraded, with nothing to eat!

I don't know what makes me run on in this way—
There—the shoe is quit fast, sir—I bid you good-day.
A quarter? Yes; thank you. That road to your right—
Five Forks, did you say? Was I in that fight?
I was; and this bony hand fired the last gun
Of our last haggard rally ere victory was won

By Sheridan's men, full of beef and hard-tack,
With miles of fat wagon-trains safe at their back;
While the ragged Confederate tightened his belt
To hold in the sickening hunger he felt,
Then came Appomattox, the contest was done,
The long struggle over, you Yankees had won!

And is not peace better? you ask. Can I tell?
My thoughts are away where my four strong boys fell.
To argue the question I never was good—
Carolina went out, and we all understood
We must go with our State—and I can't make it plain
To my mind that my four boys have died all in vain.

Perhaps you are right—you talk like a book—
I'm old and tired out, and so I can't look
Away back to "principles;" all I can do
Is plough up that hill-side and set a horse-shoe.
To feed those poor children; but sometimes I dream

Of the old days in Charleston—how far off they seem!
Oh! proud was old Charleston, down there by the sea—
And bright were those days; but they're over for me
Forever. Yes—Time; but he never can give
My boys, who had only their one life to live.
I don't understand, and it's no use to try;
But the Lord understands, and He'll tell me why

Some day when, at last, my four lost boys will come
To call their old father, and carry him home.—
There's a horse wants a shoe—yes, they're turning this way;
It's Judge Brown, of this district. (Eh, what's that you say?
He's colored? Of course; we're used to that here.)
Let me hold your horse Judge. Run, Joe, bring a chair.

THE HOLY EASTER FIRE IN JERUSALEM.

[*From the German, in Appleton's.*]

The doings of the various sects of the Christian Church in Jerusalem and Bethlehem are such as to fully account for the aversion the Turks have for Christianity. If additional proof is wanted of this fact we find it in a letter recently published in the *Evangelische Kirchliche Anzieger*. The writer says:

"Until within a few days, Jerusalem, owing to the late Easter of the Greeks, has been filled with strangers and pilgrims. Russians, Greeks, Armenians, Copts, etc., increased the number of the latter to over fifteen thousand. The most of them come not so much on account of the sacred places as of the so-called sacred fire, which is distributed on the Saturday afternoon before their Easter, at three o'clock, in the Church of the Sepulchre, and out of the Chapel of the Sepulchre.

"The doings of the Christians during this day are among the most scandalous things that can be seen here, and very naturally beget and keep alive the aversion of Turks and Jews for Christianity. Alas, that one should be ashamed in these days to confess that he belongs to the Christian faith!

"These Christian believers think God sends down this fire from heaven, and will not be turned from this superstition by the most convincing proof. Whoever lights his waxcandles—thirty-six is the most desirable number—with this fire is assured that his sins are forgiven, and that he has achieved salvation. If one of the candles is lighted at the moment of death, then the soul of the deceased has nothing to fear from purgatory; whoever is the first to light his candles, or indeed whoever buys the candle that the patriarch lights in the sepulchre, and which is sold by the Copts two days beforehand, buys a place for himself and family in heaven. His sins are no longer registered against him, and his name is honored among the people. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the foolish people who believe these things should wait here for months for this fire, or that they should pay as high as thirty-five hundred francs for the first candle, as was the case this year, or that these pious pilgrims should run, in their enthusiasm through the streets, bareheaded, with their bundle of burning candles, and should howl like wild animals when they are robbed of any of them by the scoffing disbelievers?

"Early in the morning, if not the previous evening, in fact thousands of pilgrims go to the Church of the Sepulchre to get good places. Those who go the day before pass the night wrapped in their furs, or, if they have none, they huddle together in groups, regardless of age or sex. The Turkish Government, in the interest of good order, takes the precaution to send a detachment of one hundred soldiers to the church to keep a passage clear for the procession, and to do police duty generally. At the principal point, the stone where Christ is said to have been anointed, and where the path forks, representatives of the Greeks and Armenians are stationed, who question all comers with regard to their religious faith, and send the Greeks and Russians to the right, and the Armenians, Copts, Abyssinians, Syrians, etc., to the left.

"That in this fanatical assemblage there can be no approach to any thing like quiet is self-evident. They wantonly crowd each other, and often it is all the soldiers can do to prevent a general engagement; rarely does the day pass without there being some bloody heads and broken ribs. This year, as usual, they came to blows. The *melee* was caused by a soldier giving a boy a push; The father of the boy resented it, and in a few seconds there was a pitched battle between the soldiers and the fanatics. He who was in the neighborhood of the *melee*, and came off with a whole skin, could esteem himself fortunate.

"This state of things lasted till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the patriarchs, with their suites and paraphernalia, entered the church. A general shouting now being, had the bells are rung, and each division welcomes its head with stormy enthusiasm. The young men of each sect, in their shirt-sleeves (in order the better to elbow their way in the crowd), cry out, in concert:

"'Give us, O Lord, our fire!'

"The word 'our' each party seeks to emphasize strongest. In the midst of these cries, the ceremony begins. Processions of priests of various professions of faith, with chanting, pictures, and banners (after which the crowd struggles in order to kiss them), pass three times around the Chaple of the Sepulchre, and pray God to send the fire for which his servants wait. When, finally, four of the patriarchs descend into the Chaple of the Sepulchre, and a Greek patriarch takes his place on the tomb of the Saviour, the people have not much longer to cry. Suddenly the fire bursts forth from two holes in the chaple, and the Greek patriarch appears, with two burning candles in his hands, at the door of the tomb. A deafening shout and a ringing of bells follow, during which some crowd forward to light their candles, while others fall on their knees before the patriarch, cross themselves, and kiss the ground. In from five to ten minutes the church becomes a sea of fire. The burning of hair and clothes is now in order. As the belief prevails that this fire does not burn, many put it into their bosoms, others run the flames of their candles over their faces, and smoke themselves with it from head to foot. Now every one seeks to get out of the church as soon as possible. Some leave it with bloody heads and faces, many feeling ill, and all completely fagged out, with wax. About twenty persons were arrested this year in consequence of the grand *melee*. Now the city is alive with happy pilgrims going to their lodgings, carrying their lighted candles with them despite the laughter and derision of the Turks and Jews."

—"But not Jerusalem alone is blessed with the sacred fire. It is carried to Bethlehem and other towns by couriers, who are received with shouts, bell-ringing, and other ceremony. He who first arrives with the fire receives a handsome reward. That there is more or less cheating done will not surprise anybody.

"At the end of Christian Street one of these happy parties met a Jew, and the word 'Yehudi' (Jew)' was sufficient to incite them to attack him, and beat him half to death.

"Why should these good people, provided as they are now for eternity, at least, if not for time, remain longer in Jerusalem? They leave the city as soon as they can get away. Those from Palestine usually leave that very evening, as they ordinarily have their own private conveyances.

"Who will put a stop to this scandal, which disgraces Christianity, and justly incenses the Turks and the Jews?"

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK—LOUISIANA.

Under the above caption the Washington New National Era says:

"The Republican convention for the State of Louisiana exhibited great good sense in adopting a resolution asking for the admission of Gov. Pinchback to the seat to which he is entitled in the United States Senate. The failure to deal justly by Governor Pinchback on the part of the Republicans in the Senate, is an outrage upon the State of Louisiana, and upon the colored people of that State particularly. It is cheering to the White Leagues. The re-endorsing of Governor Pinchback and the demand for his admission by representatives of the dominant party of the State was the correct thing to do.

To keep Senator Pinchback out of his seat in the Senate one day, after the opening of Congress next winter, will be the continuance of an outrage by the Republican party for which the men who are doing their utmost to bring on a war against the negro, will be joyful and thankful.

"Louisiana is threatened with a bloody conflict; before and during the election this fall Leagues have been formed of white men to prevent negroes from going to the polls; every act of intimidation will be resorted to, and the danger is that the sentiment of the people will be falsified by illegal and manufactured returns. It is now known that the whites of Louisiana are organized as an army for the purpose of depriving colored American citizens of the exercise of their rights as citizens. What can be done to protect all classes of citizens in the State of Louisiana? Is the Government of the United States awake to the demands of the hour? The white people of Louisiana are boldly preparing for a race conflict, while the black people are quietly producing cotton and sugar. Arms are being bought, ammunition is being purchased, preparations on an extensive scale are being made openly and defiantly by the people of Louisiana for the purpose of defeating the enforcement of the laws and Constitution. As in 1860-61, no effort is being made to suppress the new rebellion again the United States. United States officials in South are giving to the authorities in Washington due notice of the threatening attitude of the white people of that section, but nothing apparently is being done to check outrages and to inspire the threatened populace with hope of protection. The colored people in positions of Louisiana are living in dread of some horrible visitation. Is not the situation in the South sufficiently alarming to warrant an extra session of Congress to consider and act upon the necessities as presented by the condition of affairs in that section? Are the freedmen, the loyal negroes, to be given up to assassination because they are Republicans? The blacks in Louisiana need and must have protection if it is proposed that they exercise the right guaranteed by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution."

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

HON. J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

HON. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

HON. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

HON. CHARLES E. NASH.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Stanbs' news and periodical depot No. 89 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis', opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds. The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

The following are the newly elected members of this Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, CHAIRMAN.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

B. F. Joubert. W. F. Loan, R. A. Bray, C. F. Ladd.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Michael Hahn, T. B. Stamps, J. L. Herwig.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

T. A. Cage, F. Riard, L. E. Bentley, Levi Darrall.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

C. C. Antoine, E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt, George Y. Kelso.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. S. Harris, J. E. Burton, D. C. Hill, Allen Greene.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

John Gair, L. J. Soner, John E. Breaux T. T. Allain.

AT LARGE.

Benjamin F. Flanders, James F. Casey, James Longstreet, James Lewis, C. W. Lowell, O. C. Blandin.

The Hon. T. W. Cardozo of Mississippi, who has been so malignantly and causelessly arraigned by political opponents in Vicksburg for alleged fraudulent practice while clerk of Court there, has triumphantly vindicated the purity of his official character; emerging from the cloud of abuse and misrepresentation to which he was exposed with garments unsmirched, and character untarnished by the array of false testimony adduced. We congratulate our friend Cardozo for so excellent a vindication. Especially too before a Democratic court. His persecutors deserve as they will receive the condemnation of good citizens.

General Badger, excellent guardian of our city's peace as he is, under an order of Judge McArthur, has seized during the week, aided by the police, several boxes of improved Prussian arms fraudulently consigned as boots and shoes and intended beyond a doubt for the White League organizations just now so rife. As was to be expected, the capture of these arms by the police has furnished flaming headlines for some of our morning contemporaries who under the caption of "outrage" and "rights of our people impugned," have endeavored to create bad blood, not felt outside the ranks of the "eager" patriots who constitute the rank and file of the League.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The organization of such a party as that determined by the late Baton Rouge convention, and the measures and purpose it proposed, if no other indications were given, would have demonstrated to the country that in the absence of argument, the potency of a just cause, and the integrity of honorable intentions, these White League leaders or "People's advocates," as one of their organs generously dubbed them, had drawn the sword; resolved to overcome by revolution and violence, what they themselves by such action denied, the will of a majority of the people for good government, law, order and internal prosperity.

Apart then, from the murderous deeds the White League had already inaugurated, there was that in the attitude, in the spirit and motives of the convention to have effectually stamped its baleful intent without the so speedy execution of its designs. Argument was thrown to the winds, and the aid of force invoked for the accomplishment of a purpose confessedly dangerous and pernicious.

It may well be assumed that the recent order of the President relative to the enforcement of law and the suppression of the lawless deeds of outrage and murder so freely perpetrated by the White League should have so demoralized its leaders that thus early in the campaign, they so inhumanly begun, they stand condemned and reprobated by the returning sober second thought of those of its followers, whose interests in the community have the most remote relations with our business and prosperity.

Having invoked, in a Pickwickian sense, what Republicans have always earnestly desired, "a free and fair election" the "People's party" or White League must now abide the issue. Politically, in common with whatever class or condition of citizens, they have a right to band themselves together under whatever specific guise they may desire; but doing this the strong arm of authority, of law and order, asserts that they nor no other citizen shall encroach upon the equal rights and privileges of their fellows, and that neither by violence nor by intimidation shall there be other than a fair and free expression of the people's will in the coming election. With this assured no one can doubt the result in Louisiana.

The State is Republican by at least twenty-five thousand majority. A full and complete registration, an honest and untrammeled ballot, and absolute security to life and property insuring this beyond a doubt.

The White League and its foolish, suicidal leaders are consigned to merited oblivion, and with it will perish the last vestige of that Democracy which gave birth to so foul a spirit and diabolical malignity as it displayed. Yet a few days and the tramp, tramp, tramp, of the soldiers of peace will be heard in our terror stricken and disturbed parishes; and the law-abiding and peace loving citizen assured, for now and for the future, that the proud distinction of an American citizen carries with it the amplest protection of our laws.

A CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

We have received from the Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas a circular letter addressed to the Chairmen of the Republican State Central Committees in the reconstructed States, narrating some important truths and making weighty suggestions relative to affairs here; which in accordance with the sanction of Senator Chandler and "other prominent Northern Republicans in and out of Congress" has determined the assembling of a Southern Republican Convention at Atlanta on the 13th proximo. Probably at no time since reconstruction has the occasion been so ripe and the necessities so urgent for the assembling of such a Convention as now. The North and the country need to be given an exposition of the situation South of which recent White League horrors have furnished a partial showing; and simple justice accorded the brave and honest men who at whatever cost of personal danger and sacrifice have upheld the integrity of the government and its institutions. Louisiana undoubtedly, like her sister States, will have her representation in such a Convention. As the time of assembling is but a month hence we suggest that the Chairman of our Republican State Central Committee announce at an early day such a list of gentlemen delegates, as can attend at the prescribed date.

SENATOR PINCHBACK AT CINCINNATI.

In Cincinnati on the 4th inst., the colored citizens of that city in common with their confreres of all the principal Northern cities elsewhere in the Union, held a large and interesting meeting expressive of their reprobation of the outrages and wrongs suffered by loyal citizens, colored and white, from the White League and kindred organizations in the South. By request, Senator Pinchback addressed them. His remarks as reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette* we republish, not only for the excellence of their suggestions, but for the characteristic cogency with which they were enunciated:

MR. PINCHBACK'S REMARKS.

I saw a notice, in the Commercial of this morning, that a meeting was to be held here to-night, for the purpose of considering the disturbances in the South, and giving a list of speakers, among whom was myself.

Believing the movement an important one, and knowing that it would be productive of good, if, through its agencies the attention of the Northern public could be fixed upon the actual condition of that class of people who are suffering the most by the disorders which now disturb the South—and which in former years, commencing with the close of the war, have done so much to destroy its commerce and industries, deplete its treasuries, and depopulate the State—I felt it my duty to be present, notwithstanding I had expressed a disinclination to appear before the public of Cincinnati as a speaker.

The actual condition of affairs in many portions of the South is more appalling than even the heart-sickening reports of riot and cold-blooded murders, daily furnished us by the Associated telegrams, indicate.

The extraordinary changes produced in the body politic by the introduction of the colored element into the same, has resulted in creating a bitter antagonism of race. This enmity has been fostered and kept alive by political demagogues, who have obtained leadership both among the white and the colored people of the South.

On the one hand it has been represented, that if the resident white population of the South obtain control of the State governments, they would ostracise the colored people, and deprive them of their civil and political rights, deny them education, and either reduce them to slavery again, or to a serfdom equally as distasteful and burdensome. These representation as you perceive, were well calculated to alarm the colored voters, and make them distrustful of any affiliation with their former masters and old residents of the South; and so strong was this impression made upon them that whenever any one of their race who foresaw the danger that inevitably would result from this unhealthy and dangerous state of affairs, attempted to remonstrate or call attention to the evil effects likely to ensue therefrom, he was to be set upon, and, if not utterly destroyed, would find his influence, even among his own people, greatly impaired. The indiscretions and short-sightedness exhibited by the colored people was mild in comparison with the intolerance, madness and folly of the whites; their pig-headed leaders inflamed them by appeals to their passions and prejudices, whilst the sanction of age and the growth of centuries had sanctified and made strong and difficult to overcome by the cry of negro incompetency, dishonesty, social equality, negro supremacy, this is a white man's government, &c.

The policy of the resident Southern whites, from the adoption of the reconstruction measures down to this day, has been a series of blunders; they first attempted to ignore the colored voter and to regard his enfranchisement as a fancy awakening from this delusive dream, and realizing in its fullest sense that the colored man's right to vote was irrevocably fixed, they organized a system of intimidation, terrorism and persecution, through that infamous secret organization know as the Ku-Klux Klan, whose record of blood has filled the blackest page in American history, and will stand perhaps for all time to come without a parallel, except it be equaled by that bolder, bloodier and more inhuman organization, the White League, whose atrocities all over the South are now claiming the attention of the Nation.

The South has reached a crisis that she has been gradually approaching for the last seven years. Having labored assiduously to prove negro suffrage a failure, and the colored race incompetent to exercise the prerogatives of an American citizen; encouraged by the hesitating policy of the Forty-third Congress in reference to the Civil Rights Bill, and the belief that many leaders in the National Republican party, who question our abilty to exercise wisely the great privileges conferred upon us as a people, have grown timid; and further strengthened by the belief that President Grant would send no troops down there to protect the unarmed, unoffending and law-abiding poor colored people, who have no disposition, even if they had the means, to fight their white brethren, have resolved to take forcible possession of the governments of every State in the South; and I do not hesitate to declare as my firm conviction that unless the strong arm of the National Government interposes in behalf of peace and order, and the protection of the citizen in his political rights, they will accomplish their object. It is but simple justice to say however, that a considerable portion of the respectable and wealthy white men in the South in their hearts and better judgment disapprove of and deplore the extreme measures applied to accomplish the success of the opposition to the Republican party, but they are overawed by the dread of business and social ostracism.

To the people of the North this subject assumes a graver importance than they in their quiet and happy homes dream of. In these assassinations so rife to-day, and following with such rapidity upon each other, it will be observed that white and black share the same fate.

Heretofore, in every tumult, riot or mob, the massacre was confined to the colored people; and when our mournful wail over the bodies of our murdered dead, who had been slain because of their Republicanism, reached the North, the effect of it was counteracted by flaming articles in the newspapers, with big head-lines, of "Negro insurrection," "Citizens killed and wounded by negroes," "Negroes in arms," &c., and thus the truth was kept from the public; but in the present crisis the death penalty has been visited upon white and black alike, simply because they were Republicans. Can the Northern people stand idly by and witness, indifferent to the outrages perpetrated upon their brethren, many of whom shouldered their muskets and offered their lives in defence of the Union, and that, too, by the very men who instigated the rebellion that desolated so many of their homes? God, forbid.

If this state of anarchy and rebellion in the local governments of the South is to go unchecked, and these people are permitted to take forcible control of the same, who can tell how long it will be before the North will have to conquer another Southern rebellion? I could elaborate upon this point, but time will not permit, as there are other important reasons why this thing should be stopped.

The colored race in the South form an element of material wealth which can not be overlooked or dispensed with, as it has long since been proven that the products, cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, can not be cultivated successfully by any other labor.

As producers, they bring to the country's aggregate of wealth in products, eight hundred millions of dollars annually; as consumers, they spend over three hundred millions, and to that extent build up the prosperity of the country, and if a foreign war demanded a rally around the country's flag, they could furnish five hundred thousand strong arms and brave hearts for its defense; they constitute too healthy and hopeful an element in the country to be left to the fiends in human shape who scruple not to murder unarmed and defenseless prisoners.

I am glad to see in the telegrams from Washington, published in the daily papers, that Attorney General Williams, by authority of President Grant, has already commenced to move, and I doubt not but what in a short time some of the perpetrators of the crimes in the South will be brought to justice, and the majesty of the law again resume its sway.

And I appeal to you, gentlemen, who inaugurated this meeting, to go on in the good work, and remember that if in even the smallest measure you should lighten the load, or assuage the sorrows of your oppressed brethren in the South, they in grateful remembrance will send on high from millions of honest Christian hearts, prayers for your eternal welfare and happiness.

The time has come when the colored people must lay aside their individual and petty differences and consider the common affliction of the race. If the colored people in the South can be killed or ostracized with impunity, then you are not safe here in the North. This was intended to be the land of the free. The regard for law in the North has enabled Cincinnati to have such a splendid Exposition. New Orleans will never be so quiet and prosperous as this city until she learns that every man must be secure in the laws. There must be no North and no South."

At the conclusion of these remarks, which were received with applause, one of the Secretaries read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, The colored citizens of the Southern States are now undergoing a persecution on account of their color and political opinions, resulting in their assassination, murder, destruction of property, and banishment from their homes; and

Whereas, secret leagues of white men are forming and acting for the purpose of exterminating the colored race, or driving them from the South; therefore

Resolved, That we are in full sympathy with our suffering brethren, and that the President of the United States is entitled to our lasting gratitude for the prompt action he has taken for the suppression of these outrages, and we ask for him the moral support of all citizens, regardless of party or color, to the end that all laws may be enforced, all citizens protected, and the honor of our free institutions maintained.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

"HONESTY" IN OFFICE.

Our present State Auditor is a gentleman, whose eminent Christian qualities and extreme solicitude for the *interests* of his office, apart from the relations he holds with a brother-in-law who is proprietor and "editor-in-chief" of an "independent" and "highly influential" daily paper have endeared him to the good citizens of Louisiana. He is generously and much loved. So much so that his many virtues and solicitude for official honor, have made his name suggestively familiar to all our people.

Whether, derisively or not, he is known as "honesty in office." This alone makes the information we have to impart all the better for the setting forth this marked virtue of our State Auditor.

A law most positive, and heretofore regarded as imperative in its requirements, affecting the returns of tax collectors and obliging settlements with the Auditor and money placed with the State Treasurer by the fifth of each month, has been evaded by the Auditor for reasons we doubt not "highly satisfactory" to himself. In the first, city tax collector's district, one of the most important in its aggregations, in the State, where the collections amount to about $60,000 monthly, the returns for July and August were withheld. Those for July having been promised payment by the Auditor to the Treasurer on the 10th inst., and those for August retained to perhaps a month later. The Tax Collector of the District says he has "turned over" his sworn statement to Auditor Clinton since August, for the month of July, and that for last month on the 5th inst. Thus, according to this showing, the State Treasury has been unlawfully deprived of $100,000 or $120,000 which should have been in its coffers, for thirty or forty days, beyond the time of actual settlement, by this exceedingly honest and straightforward course of the Auditor. What motive prompts the Auditor for this flagrant violation of the law, we leave our readers to judge. It demonstrates however, the infinite capacity of this honest official to place money where it will do the most good.

CINCINNATI.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2, 1874.

This city is literally alive with people. The Great Exposition seems to have drawn them all in from the surrounding country and even from the adjacent States. What a

CONTRAST

to New Orleans, with its depopulated streets, wasting commerce, and scenes of blood, carnage and political strife. Here everything indicates prosperity and happiness. In the great throng that filed through nearly every street of this city yesterday, there could not be found a face that did not indicate contentment, and while the electric telegraph was busy flashing the news of murder and riot from all parts of the South which is inevitably destined to still further impoverish her, the same wires were sending forth reports of the opening of the

EXPOSITION

with an attendance of thousands and thousands of people to witness the triumphs of peace and civilization. Oh Lord, how long, how long, will it be before our beautiful city New Orleans shall present such a spectacle and our people learn the value of peace, order and respect for law and civil authority?

Night-before-last a party of gentlemen, learning that Gov. Pinchback and Mr. Henry A. Corbin were in the city, and hearing that the former was stopping at Mrs. Tinsley's, proceeded with an excellent band of musicians to her residence, for the purpose of giving them a

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE.

One or two reporters of the city press, pencil in hand, quietly joined the party. In due time Mrs. Tinsley's was reached (11:30 P. M.) The band played a delightful instrumental piece, which was followed by a song excellently sung, then another instrumental piece. At this juncture a light appeared in the parlor—the correspondents took out their pencils and papers the band played more energetically, and all were in expectation of seeing the distinguished visitor appear at the door and thank his friends for the compliment—sure enough the door opened gently and amid three cheers for Senator Pinchback, Mr. Charles Merritt stepped forward and said:

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to inform you that Senator Pinchback is not in. He has engaged rooms here, but has not yet taken possession of them. But we assure you, gentlemen, that your treat is none the less acceptable and agreeable."

The reporters put up their pencils and paper and from the silence maintained by them on the subject it would seem as if they did not relish the serenaders. The serenaders after promising to return again when they hoped better luck, departed in fine humor.

Last night there was a "hop," in compliment to Messrs. Pinchback and Corbin, at that genial, whole-souled Christian gentleman, Mr. Jessee Collins' residence, which was one of the most agreeable and interesting affairs of the kind it has ever been my lot to attend, and it is but simple justice to say that the pleasures of the evening were [illegible] increased by the amiable and obliging hostess, Mrs. Collins.

Amongst those noticed Misses Adams, Thomas, Clark, Collins, Epps, Perkins, Carey, Corbin, and the Misses Adams, of Louisville, who are on a visit to Cincinnati, also Mrs. Dodson, Baltimore and Collins.

The evening was so delightful, and the entertainment so agreeable—made so by songs, dances, with conversations and performances on the piano, by charming young ladies that every one present regretted to leave when even the small hours of morning were upon us. But despite our regrets the hour for separation came and the entertainment was appropriately closed by singing "*No Body's Darling*," in which all joined in the chorus with a mingled feeling of sorrow and gladness that made me feel there was after all, such a thing as "sweet sorrow."

MORE ANON.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Among the pleasurable incidents of Post Master Jewell's induction into his Department is the following, narrated by the Washington *National Republican*:

"Yesterday the lady clerks in the Post Office Department were notified that the Postmaster General was desirous of making their acquaintance and would receive them in his audience room. Of course, such an announcement created quite a stir in the different offices occupied by ladies, and especially in the return letter office, where 57 of them grace Government desks, and render most efficient service. There was a spontaneous smoothing of folds and ruffles, adjusting panniers, arranging curls and braids, peeping in looking-glasses, furtively drawn from desk-drawers, and adding some extra touches to native charms, but in a few minutes all were ready and proceeded smilingly to the audience.

Mr. Lyman introduced each lady in turn, adding occasionally to the introduction some felicitous remark, as: Mrs. W——, who was born in the White House, and is a grand-niece of President Jackson; Miss R——, of Dresden; Miss N——, of South Carolina. Mr. Jewell shook hands with each one, and had a kindly greeting and pleasant word for one and all.

The ladies were delighted with their reception and new chief, and as they passed from the room we overheard the remarks: "Isn't he handsome and so kind? A Jewell in politeness as well as in name." "He reminds me of Humboldt—has his noble figure and benign face, though Mr. Jewell is rather the best-looking." "He reminded my dear old father at home, and made me think of the dear ones in Kentucky."

The *Home Iliad* is not exactly pleased with the executive ability of Gov. Kellogg. It thus comments on a paragraph from the *Republican*:

Now, it is not proposed to wait till all Republicans are killed before a defensive policy is adopted.—[N. O. Republican.

"It isn't? Then what is the proposition pending? Our proposition is, that if Gov. Kellogg cannot or will not protect the law-abiding citizens of Louisiana against violence and systematic murder, then let him abdicate, that some one may take his place who can and will. Anarchy and unavenged bloodshed have ruled long enough in our State. It is disgusting to civilization, and most disgraceful to any man who pretends to rule over us as Chief Executive.

As one of the consequences of a spirited Congressional canvass in the Territory of Colorado, the Douglass County *News* of that section announces:

"It has been arranged for our fighting editor to kill but one man each week. The new coroner gets eight dollars per head. Look out for our fighting editor."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston *Advertiser* cogently remarks:

"There can be no stable peace in the South until the equal civil rights of all men are secured. The party which has heretofore prevented peace, and which now prevents it, is the party which insists that one race shall be deprived of rights enjoyed by the other. There can be no settlement of this matter until it is settled right. Whatever peculiar race traits the negro may have, he has enough Anglo-Saxon spirit, we trust, to refuse to be content with holding his citizen's rights by sufferance, and we believe there are enough white men in the land who hate oppression, to see that his reasonable claim to have fair play is conceded. The Southern Democracy, by their recent course, appear bent upon establishing the con-

tions of another irrepressible conflict. Abraham Lincoln's sagacious remark, that the Republic could not endure half slave and half free, was based on a clear apprehension of human nature and the spirit of our institutions. Any inequality of rights between citizens will prove a danger to the permanence of the Government."

In Boston, Mass., on the 2nd, inst., a large meeting was held by the colored citizens thereof expressive of their indignation at the recent outrages upon black and white citizens of the South. Speeches were made by William Wells Brown, Geo. L. Ruffin, Joshua J. Smith, E. J. Walker, and others.

They believed that there had been shown altogether too much leniency to ex-rebels, and that the old slave-holding power was still struggling for supremacy. They called upon the President to take prompt measures for suppressing the present state of affairs, and if he had not power to do that, to convene an extra session of Congress.

Resolutions expressive of these sentiments were adopted.

A policy of "retrenchment and reform" has been inaugurated by Coke, the new Democratic Governor of Texas, by borrowing $498,000 in currency, under a promise to pay $600,000 in gold. Such is Democratic retrenchment.

Prof. Wm. Mercer Langston of Howard University, gave an able and elaborately logical lecture on "Equal Rights," "at Chicago" on the 1st instant.,

The best answer to the charges made by White League organs about the President's, announced intentions relative to the suppression of Southern lawlessness, is given by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a journal whose political and personal opposition to Gen. Grant will not assuredly be taken as biased in its opinion:

"We may expect to hear that the ordering of troops into the Southern States is a political movement to perpetrate radical rule; and this, notwithstanding the President's plain reluctance, as shown, to interfere. The fact, however, is that the laws are not enforced, that murder is abroad and the State authorities are defied. There is confession of incapacity to do anything in the fact that nothing is done. The murderers and assassins go unwhipt of justice if they are white men, and are spreading terrorism throughout the land. The troops are needed and will be used, whether radicalism is helped or hurt in consequence."

The recent death of the wife of Senator Cameron, it is stated, will occasion his resignation from the United States Senate. Like most of the eminent public men of our country Mr. Cameron possessed in his companion a help-meet whose interest in and knowledge of all the affairs entering into the life of her husband makes her death peculiarly grievous and lamentable. For forty odd years Mr. Cameron had been accustomed to receive the loving advice and generous counsel of a wife, fitted both by education and temperament, for a zealous interest in public affairs. Her death therefore, comes with crushing effect upon her husband. With his resignation, Mr. Cameron will doubtless with his daughter take an extended foreign tour, whence relieved from the cares of official life, he will return home to end the later years of an active public life in well earned repose.

"Says the National *Republican*:

Gen. Butler is announced for a speech at Gloucester at some time within the next few weeks and Massachusetts will await with considerable interest his views on the Governorship question. The sanguine Republicans who have carefully buried the General and held their wake over his political grave may yet find that he is an uncomfortably lively corpse, whose kickings may upset all of their plans."

Ex-Gov. Davis of Texas is likely to be the Republican Congressional nominee in the Fifth district of that State, against Hon. John Hancock, Democrat. Both these gentlemen are ex-Unionists with the difference, that while Hancock held and enjoyed the pay and privileges of a Brigadier General in the Federal army during the late war, without a command and therefore without service—Gov. Davis was in the field, active and untiring in behalf of the Union during the entire war. Leading a regiment and afterwards a brigade of Texan Unionists whose services marked many a bloody battle-field during the struggle. Should Gov. Davis accept the nomination, it is stated he will undoubtedly be elected.

GOSSIP.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—

The genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" whose wit and delightful humor have given his name a charm second to none in the country, has written a note in reply to an invitation by several hundred Boston men to attend the funeral of a tame bear in that city, which indicates that the bad boys of modern Athens have had little reverence for the Professor. He writes:

"Many thanks for your polite invitation to attend the obsequies of the lamented plantigrade. I am sorry that it will not be in my power to be present upon the melancholy occasion. I have a great respect for bears since those two female ones taught the little children of Bethel and of Belial that they must not be rude to elderly persons. I think a loose bear or two might be of service in our community, and I regret much the loss of an animal who might have done so much as a moral teacher for the young of this city and its suburbs. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

O. W. HOLMES."

WE ARE TOLD—

Of an incident which occurred in a district court not a hundred miles from this city sufficiently amusing to deserve publication. An ex-son of *Bellum*, a colonel of militia, was threatened in a moment of bragadocia by an ex-dispenser of the sacred gospel, with bodily damage, calculated to endanger the physical proportions of the gallant colonel. Whereat that officer, being himself of the law and a devout man, swore out a writ of restraint setting forth the danger to his goodly person, and asking that for the peace and dignity of the State the ex-dispenser might be bound over to keep the peace. On investigation, it was discovered the proposed bruising had place only in the imaginations of some bad boys who desired a little fun at the expense of the parties mentioned. The suit was dismissed.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The women are catching it all round. Chivalrous man moralized on the Tilton downfall as the natural fruit of the woman's rights agitation. Then numerous ministers began to bear testimony in the newspaper, to the temptations of ministers, from which it appeared that ministers, particularly if they be young, are liable to ravishment in their pastoral visits. And now comes Shucrars and tells in his life of Chase, which is approved by his family, that that great man, while Secretary of the Treasury, would never allow an interview to a woman with something to ask, because the female mind is so illogical that it can not take a reason."

Considering the character and temper of our Southern Democracy, as demonstrated in the White League and its organizations, it is refreshing to read among the telegraphic dispatches in our morning papers, that the Massachusetts Democracy "demand equal rights for all races; and condemn all lawless acts of violence against the South." The force with which this is enunciated, in the party platform in the old Bay State, illustrates how strongly the national thought is opposed to the party, terrorism and race-hatreds engendered by the Democracy here.

A communication from Plaquemines parish informs us of the nomination of Hon. Edward Butler, of that parish, as a Republican candidate for the lower House of our General Assembly. The Convention after naming the nominees for parish officers, also endorsed Mr. A. P. Dumont for the State Senate. Mr. Edward Butler was the President of the assemblage.

SOCIETY AS SEEN BY "WARWICK."

There has been a dearth of news in social matters this week. The heavy rains interfered with the croquet match which was to have been played on Thursday last. The game will come off some time next week. Miss Jennie M. is the chief on one side, and will be seconded by Misses Jennie B. and Alice D. and Mr. G. H. Fayerweather. The opposing chief is none other than our handsome friend Simms, who has for his lieutenants Miss Ella P. Miss Susan W. and Mr. James M. Vance who has just returned from Washington, at which place he is a member of one of the crack croquet clubs. The players are well matched, and a closely contested game is expected by the friends of the respective sides. Already we hear of lace handkerchiefs, gloves and fans being in the scale. Warwick is in trouble. It seems by some means we inadvertently forgot to mention a gentleman's name as being at the croquet party last week and as a consequence thereof, he fancies that the omission on our part was intentional. We beg to assure him that such was not our purpose. In our career as a society reporter we do not mean to snub any one and certainly not such an affable and agreeable a gentleman as the one in question. We hope our explanation is satisfactory.

It has been Warwick's good fortune to spend the winters for the past four years at the National Capital, where we have been a constant observer of men and things. Washington like other of our northern cities, has its quota of social and literary organizations, among the more prominent of which is the Excelsiors, Batchelors, Waverly and LaFayette clubs on the social order, whose members are the "creme de la creme" of their young men; and the Lotus, Mignonette and Calliopean clubs, whose objects are of a literary character. We attended one of the meetings of the "Mignonette" club at the invitation of our friend Wm. E. Augusta. The evening entertainment consisted of parlor theatricals, after which an hour was spent in the mazy dance. The "Lotus" club however is the solid organization of the District. The Rev. Dr. Crummell is its honored President, and has been justly called, on account of his erudite learning "a walking encyclopedia." Among its members are Rev. Dr. Reeve, Dr. A. T. Augusta, Professors Langston and Boston, Chas N. Thomas, the promising young lawyer, Wm. E. Mathews, the great financier, (single gentleman, lady readers) and J. William Cole, better known in Washington as "Cheap John." Where or why he recieved this title no one seems to know, except in type in the Government Printing Office, by the uncommon name of Smith. Whether he deserves it or not, is a question. "Warwick" thinks not. Adieu, Cole. In company with Gov. Pinchback we then left a meeting of this club at the residence of Frederick Douglass, Esq., whom we forgot to mention is one of its members. About forty ladies and gentlemen were present, comprising the wealth and intelligence of Washington society. The exercises of the evening were varied, but one struck us as peculiarly interesting, and one too, which we can never efface from our memory. One of its most cultured members, pastor of a church in Washington, read a carefully prepared dissertation on the contest between reason and revelation, or the triumph of Christianity over Paganism. It was one of the most masterly productions it has ever been our pleasure to hear. It showed the most careful historical research, and stamped its author at once, as a man of scholarly attainments and great ability. He said "that after the reign of "Commodus, came off the great Armageddon "battle of heathen philosophy with Christianity.

"The disciples, he continued, of Plato and Aristotle, who had given shape and form to human thought were there. The disciples of Zoroaster were there. The Pythagoreans were there. Peripatetics were there. The Academics and all the other new-light schools of philosophy were there. The Bible was the battle-axe of the Fathers of the church, and with that they gave them a signal overthrow."

Readers of sacred history and otherwise know that during the reign of Theodosius was the downfall of paganism. The Roman Senate by a solemn vote decreed that the worship of Jesus Christ, and not that of Jupiter, should be the religion of the Romans. Christianity triumphed through the powerful instrumentality of the Bible.

We have mentioned this matter to show our readers the importance of a like organization in our midst, so that through it the mental faculties of the young people could be improved.

Certainly we have the talent to keep up organization of this character. "Warwick" thinks that such a club, as the one mentioned above, in this city, would not only tend to elevate the aims, but it would establish the character, and benefit morally those connected therewith. Who will commence the good work?

We are glad to welcome home our friends, Capt. A. P. Williams and lady who have been spending their summer in the country. They return improved in health, feeling greatly invigorated, no doubt, by the bracing air of the country. Their numerous friends gladly bid them a "welcome home" to the circle they delight and honor. A. P. W. Jr. still moves on in the even tenor of his way. We were not surprised to hear of the marriage of Mr. Thomas S. Kelly to Miss Angela Bongille, one of our reigning creole belles. Whatever our friend undertakes, he generally accomplishes, and we polit to this instance, as a proof of our assertion. In common with their many friends, we wish them every success in life.

Since the above has been in print, the community was shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. Sarah Francis, mother of Mrs. Sylvanie Williams. Again has been proven the aphorism "in the midst of life, we are in death." The immediate cause of her death was that arch enemy, heart disease. Her funeral, which took place Thursday evening from No 33½ Palmyra street, was numerously attended by sympathizing friends. In her deep affliction, Mrs. Williams has the condolence of a large circle of friends, who, while they mourn, cannot but feel that it is poor solace compared with the loss of a kind and indulgent mother.

"As you pass the tomb where her ashes consume"
"O moisten their dust with a tear."

Ira Nell Gray, one of Boston's most capable and respected young colored citizens died in that city on the 31st ult., Mr. Gray had served with distinction in the navy during the war, and was subsequently, up to the period of his decease, a clerk in the Boston Post Office. Many of our readers will remember the genial wit and pleasant humor of the deceased, who was known and loved by a wide circle of friends outside of his immediate associations. The funeral, which took place at the twelfth Baptist Church in Boston was largely attended, the pall-bearers being, Messrs Cobern, Ruffin, Clarke, Lennox and Williams.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.—Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

The first volume of these series, of which we have not yet received a copy, was marked we are told with such peculiar excellences in the autobiographies of Chorley, the critic, Planche, the dramatist, and Young, the tragedian, that subsequent issues, it was presumed, would necessarily fall short in the fascinating interest and freshness therein displayed. The present series has certainly dissipated this idea. Thackeray and Dickens, two loved household names in our English literature are made the subjects of the most agreeable entertainment in the present work. In his preface Mr. Stoddard thus contrasts the two eminent authors;

"Thackeray was not a humorist in the sense that Dickens was, nor a wit in the sense that Jerrold was, but he now and then said a good thing in a quiet way. He was pestered on one occasion, while in this country, by a young gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind as to what was the right of this person in England. 'Mr. Thackeray,' 'what do they think of Tupper?' 'They don't think of Tupper,' was the reply. Another man of letters was mentioned, and it transpired that he was addicted to beer-drinking. 'Yes,' said Thackeray, take him for half and half, he was a man.' His connection with Fraser's Magazine was the subject of conversation and the right of an editor to change the 'copy' of his contributors was discussed. Thackeray maintained that no such right existed, except as regarded errors of grammar, and declared that the only person who could make alterations for the better was the author himself; as a rule, editorial changes were blunders. 'I told an editor so once and he did not like it. "I have no objection to you putting your hoofs on my paragraphs," I remarked, "but I decidedly object to your sticking your ears through them."' 'He never forgave you, of course?' 'I never thought to ask.' Thackeray and Jerrold used to sit near each other at the Punch dinners, and Jerrold was inclined to wrangle if everything was not to his liking; but Thackeray would keep the peace. 'There is no use in our quarreling,' he said, 'or we must meet again next week.'"

Like other *literateurs* Thackeray was pestered by the fair sex, and especially those, somewhat invidiously named blue-stockings, to inscribe his autograph in their albums. On one occasion assenting he discovered these lines in a lady's album

"Now Ebal's lofty mounds of fountains—
They crown'd him long ago;
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.

ALBERT SMITH."

Under them Mr. Thackeray speedily wrote:

"A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.

I know that Albert wrote in hurry;
To criticise I scarce presume;
But yet methinks that Lindley Murray,
Instead of "who," had written *whom*.

W. M. THACKERAY."

Among the many anecdotes and choice *mots-eaux* of Dickens, we glean the following:

'One morning, at his own house, Dickens was talking on art to a gentleman present, and they discussed the statue of Venus, which Byron raves about in his 'Pilgrimage.' Dickens objected to the expressions used by Byron 'Dazzled and drunk with beauty,' 'The heart reels with its fullness,' &c., being an impotent metaphor, and said it must have been written tipsily, under the influence of the beverage (gin and water) which sometimes inspired this great poet. I defended the verse, and Dickens rose up, pushed his hands through his flowing locks so as to give them their most weird look, thrust down his shirt-collar, slapped his brow, and exclaimed, in the Boanerges Furioso style:

'Stand back! I am suddenly seized with the divine afflatus. Don't disturb me till I have given birth to my grand conception.'

He took out his pencil, and finding there was no paper in the room, he stalked with professorly, melodramatic air to the window, and wrote on the white shutter. Frederick Dickens copied the writing afterward for me, and it was as follows:

LINES, AFTER BYRON, [illegible]

O, maiden of the amber-drooping hair,
May I, Byronically, thy praises utter?
Drunk with thy beauty, tell me, may I dare
To sing thy pearls borne upon a shutter?

With so limited space we necessarily do injustice in our notice of the series. Its interest can only be enjoyed in perusal, and as we have shown will well repay the scholarly as the general reader. The next Bric-a-Brac volume will take us into agreeable French literary reminiscences, Prosper Merimee, famous letters to an *incognita*, Lamartines, *Twenty-five years of my life*, and George Sand's *Recollections and Impressions* will constitute its materials.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Central Congregational Church of this city [illegible] presidency of Alcorn University in Mississippi.

Of Mr. Spurgeon, the noted English Dissenter—Baptist—Clergyman, the Rev. C. F. Pentecost speaks thus of his capacity for work and skill as an organizer: "Yesterday I spent with Mr. Spurgeon at his home, and had a most delightful time. He certainly is a wonderful man. He had his college boys, or men, some eighty in all, at his house, entertaining them before they began their fall term of study. He was bubbling over with humor and wisdom all the time. I never saw such a combination of genius in one man. He is a perfect master in the midst of his stupendous work. Everybody respects and loves him who has anything to do with him. He has that rare tact of being perfectly familiar with everybody while allowing no one to [illegible] him. He lives inside a charmed circle that no one enters, out of which he steps to touch and bless others. He received me most cordially, invited me to open his service Sunday evening with prayer. He had 6000 people in his congregation, and half as many more turned away, unable to gain admission. At the close of the sermon he gave the hand of fellowship to forty persons, converted and baptized during the month. Then Lord's Supper was administered to more than 3000 communicants. I had the pleasure and honor of assisting him at the service. Thirty elders served with trays and sixty plates."

The Rev. Mr. Newman, Pastor of the Common street Baptist Church is said to be one of the most eloquent and effective clergymen of his denomination in the State.

How far the system of English laws combine the church and the State is illustrated in the refusal of the Bishop of Lincoln to allow a tombstone to be erected in a parish grave-yard which contained the works of Wesley an Minister, and prefixed to it the title, Rev., to the person so named. The London *Times* says: "It would be quite intolerable that incumbents should have an irresponsible power of censorship in such a matter, and it is to be hoped that if Mr. Keet cannot prosecute the matter further himself, the Committee of the Privy Council to whom the case has been referred, will see fit to do so.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice, and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of eternal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good. Therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patriot and firm adherence to the right, course and an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the [illegible] of [illegible] and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding, and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to three and a half mills for school purposes, and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivance to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the reclamation and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of [illegible] harmonious adjustment of the relations of [illegible] and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba, and hereby tender our [illegible] and we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the chair, to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all [illegible] concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by [illegible] and the [illegible] and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gaines, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton, of Baton Rouge; Bonin, of Lafourche; Brooks, of Terrebonne; Wells, of Iberville; Breaux, of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Livingston; Bocholt, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

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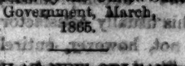

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A FRENCHMAN ON GRANT.

A late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article on Charles Sumner, from the pen of Mr. Auguste Laugel. The article contains the following account of a visit by the writer to Gen. Grant's headquarters.

Gen. Grant is a cold and silent man; he had given me a tent at his headquarters, but during my short stay I saw him only at the dinner, which was as short as frugal. Hardly a word was uttered before him; I remember that one day an officer of his staff spoke of an attack prepared at the mouth of a river, and said the bar at low tide was sixteen feet deep. Grant lifted up his head: "Eighteen feet," said he, and nothing more was said. When I was ready to leave, I gave notice the day before, as was the rule; that day, after dinner, the General, who usually went back to his tent did me the honor to ask me to take a short walk with him. It was near evening, in January. "You brought me a letter from Sumner," said he to me; "I take no part in politics, yet some of the papers say that I belong to the Democratic party. You can say to Sumner that I am above all, a servant of the Union and of the Government; as to his friends, and especially himself, I esteem them sincerely. He does his work well in the Senate; I do mine, as well as I can, here, and very soon, I hope, we shall enter Richmond." The Democratic party was then building great hopes upon Grant, and were thinking of opposing him some day to Lincoln. These few words, uttered by him with the greatest simplicity, touched me more than they surprised me. I was confounded to receive such a mark of confidence from a man so chary of his words. At first cold, with a sort of timidity contracted in the solitudes of the West; austere in his life, in his dress, the indefatigable, the impassable Grant had been impressed, in my mind, with all the signs of command—as a living, tenacious and inexorable will one of those men with neither weakness nor bias, who are made to end a civil war, too deeply imbued with the principles of their race to think of ending it in any other way than for the benefit of law.

A RESPECTABLE POCKET.

A respectable person was arrested the other day in Paris, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the charge of picking a pocket under circumstances which must command the sympathy of the most rigid moralist. He was returning home from a social gathering when the natural convulsion to which Lord Dundreary used to be so subject overtook him, and he sneezed in the most uncompromising manner. This usually satisfactory operation is not, however, entirely so to a civilized person unless he can command the assistance of a pocket handkerchief. The subject of this crisis, therefore, felt wildly in his pockets for the desired article, but his faithful companion had disappeared. Suddenly an emotion of joy, such as that with which a shipwrecked sailor espies a distant sail, lighted up his tearful eye. He saw depending from the pocket of a friend walking a few paces in advance of him a red silk handkerchief, large, soft, and lustrous. A few seconds more and he had buried his still quivering and wistful nose in those delicious folds, when the hand of a police agent was laid on his shoulder, and the owner of the handkerchief turned round, revealing the countenance of a complete stranger. The pickpocket *malgre lui* was about to be led off to the station, when certain papers found on his persons establishing his respectability so conclusively that he was suffered to go home, duly provided, with a pocket-handkerchief obligingly lent him by a police officer.

The following is the list of Senatorial Districts and vacancies to be filled in the coming November election:

First District—First, Second and Third Wards of New Orleans. Three Senators to elect.

Second District—Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of New Orleans. Two Senators; E. Detiege holding over; one Senator to elect.

Third District—Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Ward of New Orleans and St. Bernard parish; two Senators. J. Massicot holding over; one Senator to elect.

Fourth District—Tenth and Eleventh Wards. One Senator to elect.

Fifth District—Algiers and Plaquemines. One Senator to elect.

Sixth District—Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist parishes, T. B. Stamps holding over, two Senators. One Senator to elect.

Seventh District—Parishes of Ascension and St. James; parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. Two Senators to elect.

Ninth District—Parishes of Vermilion and St. Mary. A. J. Sypher. No Senator to elect.

Tenth District—Parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette and St. Landry, two Senators. T. C. Anderson holding over. One Senator to elect.

Eleventh District—Parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington and St. Tammany, one Senator. F. H. Herwig holding over. No Senator to elect.

Twelfth District—Parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana two Senators, E. L. Weber holding over. One Senator to elect.

Thirteenth District—Parish of East Baton Rouge. One Senator to elect.

Fourteenth District—Parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville and St. Martin, two Senators, Wharton holding over. One Senator to elect.

Fifteenth District—Parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles. One Senator to elect.

Sixteenth District—Parishes of Tensas and Franklin, E. L. Whitney holding over. No Senator to elect.

Seventeenth District—Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Morehouse, two Senators. Curtis Pollard holding over, one Senator to elect.

Eighteenth District—Parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell, O. H. Brewster holding over, no Senator to elect.

Nineteenth District—Parishes of Lincoln, Jackson and Union, A. Green holding over, no Senator to elect.

Twentieth District—Parishes of Bossier, Winnville, Richland and Claiborne, two Senators, W. J. Blackburn holding over, one Senator to elect.

Twenty-First District—Caddo, W. Harper holding over, no Senator to elect.

Twenty-Second District—DeSoto, Natchitoches, Sabine and Red River parishes. Two Senators, R. Blunt and T. A. Cage holding over, no Senator to elect.

Twenty-Third District—Parishes of Rapides and Vernon Geo. Y. Kelso holding over, no Senator to elect.

Twenty-Fourth District—Parishes of Catahoula Union and Grant, J. R. Alexander holding over, no Senator to elect.

SUMMARY.

HOUSE—111 Representatives to elect; new set entirely.

SENATE—18 members holding over, 17 to elect.

OUTGOING SENATORS—Barber, Belden Bovee, Burch, Buttler, Chadbourn, Crawford, Daigle, Greene, Glandin, Harris, Ingraham, Pollard, Ray, Swayzie, Twitchell and Thomas.

The arrival of several citizens—Democrats—from Coushatta and its neighborhood in Red River parish, furnishes the information that the White League organization have established an absolute reign of terror in that and neighboring parishes. Murdering and driving out all suspected "Radicals and their sympathizers" and "prepared," armed and equipped as they are with sixteen shooting rifles, to give battle and clean out the Metropolitan or other troops sent against them. In Shreveport, the fawning South-Western Telegram to the contrary, terrorism is absolute. Armed mobs patrolling the streets, and arresting everybody not in known sympathy or association with their hellish schemes. The telegraph operator there is said to be one of the clan. It being impossible to send or receive any messages other than those dictated by the League.

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88.....BOURBON STREET.....88

NEW ORLEANS

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be: "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Beadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Casis and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Charires and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Duhomet, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Masant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Prieur, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Elmer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 66 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weischbach, consul 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parish Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—29 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
33 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 10 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
83 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*126 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
148 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 19, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
282 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
284 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Peet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612 Bagine House No. 24 Greatmen st near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*14 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks.
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such, a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

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REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
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